of for the Last Pew Years-Many titing by System—Riding of the skeys—The Outlook for Saratoga.

tever may be the sins of the Brighton racetracif, that of lack of variety ever be justly charged against it. per cent., 50, 61, 62, 57, 51, 50, 50, 46, and 46. This was pretty nearly a ate of last season's record on a higher and the exact opposite of the record we, yet the average of all three meet-

gs is about the same.

The man playing first favorites to make the same of his losses and win so much besides an allowed an unprecedented picnic of the same of th The high percentage of first favorites at this second half has not extended to the second and third choices. In the 72 races of first favorites won, but only 19 second choices and 3 third choices finished first. The percentage of winners in the three classes in \$4 as a sainet \$2 per cents. is 84 as against 83 per cent. at the thaif, 68 in 1900, 75 in 1800 and 66 in 1806. a is partly accounted for by the great abor of long-priced horses to win or h in the money. Strange to say, the need to about 4-3, as against 5-4 last ar, and 21-16 the year before that. There been very few favorites to win at more 18—5, and this means a constant in-e in the capital required to get even.

evertheless, prices held up remarkably when contrasted with those of a few ago, and the only days when the age for the day showed odds against player were July 25, with 27-30, and 29, with 29—30. Yet odds-on favorites plentiful and badly shaken up. July Watercure, 1-4, won; July 24, Arden, 20, won; July 25, Hyphen 2-5, lost: July Prince of Melbourne, 1-20, won: July Oread, 2-5, lost; July 30, Ogden, 1-3, Aug. 1, Wateroure, 11-20 lost; and

37. Prince of Melbourne, 1—20. won. July 39. Oresad, 2—5. lost; July 30. Ogden. 1—5. lost; Aug. 1. Watercure, 11—20 lost; and Aug. 2. Watercolor won. Compare this with thirteen last year during the corresponding period, and in 1899 only seven.
Outsiders have again been plentiful. Those at 10—1 or better to finish in the money were: July 22 Exphone 10—1 second, Montana Pioneer 40—1 third. Rapper-Necker 60—1 third. Lady Chorister 30—1 second; July 23, Kufa 100—1 second, July 24, Kufa 100—1 second, Himself 15—1 third, Bartile 20—1 third. The Chamberlain 15—1 second, Himself 15—1 third, Bartile 20—1 third. The Chamberlain 15—1 second, Himself 15—1 third, July 26, Fugurtha 15—1 second, Vitellius 15—1 third, Disadvantage 15—1 won Ascension 60—1 third. July 28 Musidora 20—1 third. Balloon 20—1 third, First Knight 21—1 won, Lady Sterling 40—1 second, Cast Iron 15—1 third, Ogden 15—1 second, July 24, Kufa 100—1 second, Salesman 30—1 third. While there has been some very erratic riding by the leading jockeys, the breaks 3. Corbett 100—1 second, Lombre 20—1 third, Elsie Skip 20—1 second, Elsie 20—1 second, Elsie 20—1 second, Whisting Con 15—1 third, Aug. 3, Locket 30—1 won, Cast Iron 10—1 third, Dr. Korber 30—1 third, Aug. 3, Locket 30—1 won, Cast Iron 10—1 third, Dr. Korber 30—1 third, Aug. 3, Locket 30—1 won, Cast Iron 10—1 third, Dr. Korber 30—1 third, Aug. 3, Locket 30—1 won, Cast Iron 10—1 third, Dr. Korber 30—1 third, Aug. 3,

Oclawsha, running four races and finishing first, second, third and fourth, is credited with 25+16+8+0 or 49 points. Play the highest record horse that starts and play him as far back as even money or better can be obtained, accepting no less. The first bet is \$5, and, after a loss, play to recover losses and be \$5 ahead, returning after a win to the original \$5. A dead heat is a win for both horses. A disqualification does not affect the way they finished and they are credited with finishing first, whether disqualified or not If two horses figure the same in a race, go to the lighter weight, or failing that to the more recent runner, or the better jockey of the two. At the second half of Brighton Beach the system worked out as follows:

Bet. Horse. Odds. Won. Lost.

1306.	riorac. Chias. Ir on	. A.OSE.
fuly 22- 85	Oclawaba, 1, 2, 1-1 85	-
15	Magie Light, 1, 2, 1-1, -	3:
. 87	Oclawaha, 1, 2, 1-1 \$5 Magic Light, 1, 2, 1-1 Lady Sterling, 1, 2, 8-5 Isia, 1, 2, 1-1 Fataltst, 1, 2, 7-5	
817	Isla, 1, 2, 1-1 17	-
45	Fatalist, 1, 2, 7-5	9
\$5		10
23- 815	Inshot, 1, 2, a, 1-1 15	310
\$5	Faraniass, 6-0	
	Watercure, 1-6	
	Allbert, 9-5	9
\$10	Pleasant Sall, 1, 2, 8 5.	10
1 24 15	Aliberts, 9-5, 1, 2, 8-5. Pleasant Sail, 1, 2, 8-5. Barbetto, 1, 2, 3, 4-1, 20 Cephalagie, 3-1. Cameron, 11-10. 11 Coi. Padden, 1, 2, 1-1, 5 Hastile, 1, 2, 3, 5-2, 13 Arden, 3-5. Venroto, 1, 2, 8-5, 12 Irl, 6-5, 12	
24- 55	Cephalagia, 3-1	
\$10	Cameron, 11-10 11	-
\$5	Hastile, 1, 2, 3, 5 -2 13	_
\$5	Hastile, 1, 2, 3, 5 2, 10	-
	Arden, 3-3	
45	Ziri. 6 5	
25 \$10	Ziri, 6-5	-
	Animosity, 6 5 6	
45 45	Gold Heels, 1-1 5	_
30	Gold Heels, 1-1	
15	Pive Nations, 1, 4, 4	
	Schwalbe, 1, 2, 2-1, 10	
26- 45	Cost Pillott 6	
	Fatalist 1. 2. 1-1 10	
\$10	Evangered 3	-
	Boehampton, 6-5 6	-
27- 15	North 1 2 3 3 1	- 1
27- 15	Toursts 2	
21- 40	Passa Partout 4-5	
15	Ociawaha. 1. 2. 3-1 15	1 -
	Venroto, 1, 2, 8 - 5 Ziri, 6 - 5 Kinnikinic, 4 - 5 Animosity, 6 - 5 Gold Heels, 1 - 1 Delando, 3 - 5 Schwalbe, 1, 2, 2 - 1 Patalist, 1, 2, 1 - 1 Francesco, 3 - 5 Hoelampion, 6 - 5 Goldwalbe, 1, 2, 3 - 1 Taveta, 2 - 1 Passe Partout, 4 - 5 Oclawalbe, 1, 2, 3 - 1 Oclawalbe, 1, 2, 3 - 1 Taveta, 2 - 1 Passe Partout, 4 - 5 Oclawalbe, 1, 2, 3 - 1 Oclawalbe, 1, 2, 3 - 1 Dewey, 1 - 1 Charagtace, 1 - 4 Enright, 1 - 1 Wax Tapet, 6 - 5 Oread, 2 - 5 Gert Elliott, 1, 2, 3, 3 - 1 Cameron, 4 - 5 Falloon, 1, 2, 3, 1 Himself, 1, 2, 1 - 1 Smoke, 13 - 5 - 1 Smoke, 13 - 5 - 1 Animosity, 8 - 5 Cast Iron, 1, 2, 1 - 1 Animosity, 8 - 5 Francesco, 6 - 5 Watercure, 1 - 1 Ante Up, 1, 2, 1 - 1 Ante Up, 1, 2, 1 - 1 Ante Up, 1, 2, 1 - 1	
	Saddycee 7 5	7
\$10	Animosisy, 1-1, 10	-
\$5	Deves 1-1	1
29-	Character 1-4	1000
\$10	Enright 1-1	
\$5	Wax Taper 6-5	- 1
•••	Orend 2-5	- 1
14	Gert Elliott. 1. 2. 3. 3-1	
9. 4 1 57	Cameron 4-5	1000
30- 815	Halloon, 1, 2, 3, 1 1 15	Arian
15	Himself. 1. 2. 1-1	
45 45	Smoke. 13-5 13	401
15	Allbert 1, 2, 2-1	
17	Animosity, 8-5	
\$18	Cast Iron, 1, 2, 1-1, 18	-
81- \$5	Animostry, 8-5	
\$10	Francesco, 6-5	10
\$13	Monarka, 8 5	13
\$13	Monarka, 3 - 3 Watercure, 1 - 1 Ante Up. 1, 2, 1 - 1 Charagrace, 6 - 5 138 Octoroon, 1, 2, 1 - 1 Inshot, 1, 2, 8 - 5 Watercolor, 1 - 7 Var Konght, 1, 2, 3, 6 - 5	3.
866	Ante Up. 1. 2. 1-1	66
\$115	Charagrace, 6 5 135	
Aug. 1- 15	Octoroon, 1, 2, 1-1	
\$10	Inshot, 1, 2, 6 5 12	911
	Watercure, 11-20	- 10
	Watercolor, 1-7	-
15	Fair Knight, 1, 2, 3, 6-5	
\$10	Scurry, 1, 2, 3, 1-1 10	**
a- 15	Mystic Shriner, 1-1, 5	***
18	Oclawaha, 1, 2, 1-1 5 Arden, 1, 2, 4-1 5	
\$5	Arden. 1, 2, 4-1 3	
	Vitellius, 1, 2, 2-1	
\$10	Goldilla, 8-5 18	
. 15	Disturber, 1, 2, 3-1	
B \$5	Lady Radnor, 1, 2, 3,3-1 15	-
→ \$5 \$5	Kid, 1. 2, 1-1	
	Seurry. 1, 2, 3-1 16	
\$6	Ous, 13-3	
	Inshot, 11-20	
	Watercute, 11 = 20. Watercolor, 1 = 7. Fair Knight, 1, 2, 5, 6 = 5 Scurry, 1, 2, 3, 1 = 1. Mystic Shriner, 1 = 1. Solewaha, 1, 2, 1 = 1. Solewaha, 1, 2, 2 = 1. Goldilla, 8 = 5. Disturber, 1, 2, 3 = 1. Lady Radnor, 1, 2, 3, 3 = 15 Kid, 1, 2, 1 = 1. Scurry, 1, 2, 3 = 1. Otis, 13 = 5. Inshot, 11 = 20. Wax Taper, 1 = 10.	-

Thus, on a capital of \$242, has been won \$164, the runs of the winners being almost as regular as clock ticking. The number of cashed tickets has been twenty-eight in the sixty races played or about 46 per cent. Compare this with the advertised results of men charging as much as \$5 a day for their selections. To handicap by the most up-to-date system takes nearly three hours a day. The above is the result of less than ten minutes work a day.

The method of playing the jockeys is to take the best boy in each race, and play him on a graded bet at not less than 2 to 1. Where the price cannot be obtained the race is passed over. The table of the jockeys is kept by crediting each boy with 3 points for a win, 2 for a place and 1 for a third, without any reference to the number of races he may have been successful in. The boy in each race with the highest figures is the one to play. Occasionally,

but very saldom, two boys will figure althe.
Then play the lighter weight, or the boy with the greatest number of straight wins only. The bet is graded at \$5, \$6, \$7, \$12, \$20, \$35, \$55, \$55, \$150, \$260 and \$485. If all these should be lost pass on to another series beginning at the \$20 bet. The winnings are so large that this can be done, and the year closed at a handsome profit. At the second half of Brighton Beach this method worked as follows:

method		ked as f	ollows:		
July 28-	Ba.	Jockey.	Odds. 1, 2, 2-1 2, 2-1 3, 2-1	Won.	200 355 55 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 6
aula se-	**	Hueston,	1, 2, 2-1.		. 1
	85	Shaw, 1.	2. 2-1		19 2
		Show, 4-	8		
23-	812	Shaw, I.	2. 21	:::: =:	
		Shaw, 6-			-
	\$20	Shaw. 2-		=	20
	\$20 \$35	Landry.	4-1		35
24-	\$55	Heuston,	2, 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		85
	\$55 \$95 \$150	Cochrane	3-1	600	65
		O'Connor	1-1		-
	\$5	O'Connor			
25	100	Cochrane	. 6-5		-
	85	Cochrane	1233	::: =	• 7
		Shaw, 6	\$		
	812	Shaw, 3-	5		-
M		Shaw, 6-			20
	\$35	Shaw, 4-	1		35
	255	Cochrane	1. 2. 3-1	166	-
87	\$58 \$5 \$5	Cochrane	1, 2, 2-1		
	85	Cochrane	7-10		
		Shaw, 1-	10	146	-
	812	Cochrane	1. 2. 3. 2		12
		Cochrane	4-5		-
-		Shaw, 4-	S		20.00
	\$35 \$65 \$96 \$150 \$5	Cochrane	1, 3, 5-1.	=	35
to be being	\$95	Shaw, 7-			, 95
- 10-	150	Cochrane	-	600	
	80	Cochrane	3-1		
		Shaw 1.	1. 1-1	::: =	7
	*17 *18 *5	O'Connor	1, 2, 8, 5	2 80	-
81	85	Shaw, 3-	1	15	-
	1	Shaw. 6	\$	=	-
	85	Shaw, 1.	2, 2-1	-	
141	\$5	O'Connor	1 2 2	" I	
Aug. 1	\$5 \$7 \$12 \$20 \$35 \$5 \$5 \$5	Shaw, 1.	2, 8-2		12
	\$35	Shaw. 13	7-2	01	20
	85	Shaw, 10 Shaw, 4	1	****	
	35	Cochrane		20	
2		Cochrane Ray, 1- Shaw, 2-			
	85	Shaw, 4-	1		. 7
	812	Cochrane	124	=	11
	707	Shaw, 1-	1	-	-
-	\$5	Cochrane	7 2 5 5 5 2 2 2 1 1 1 20 1 1 1 1 20 1 1 1 1 20 1 1 1 1	900	-
	85	Shaw, 4-	1		
	87	Thompson	n. 11- 20	=	-
		O'Connor	1-10		-

will not swell a bank roll. Landry rode ten losers before he struck a winner. McGinn had a few winners with five and six losers between. Burns and McCue both fell from their promising streaks of work and did practically nothing, while Smith seemed absolutely unable to get past the post in front, although he rode a few place and third horses.

Wins have been widely scattered. The two boys to surprise themselves and the visitors, were Creamer, scoring his first win of the season on Himself, to be disqualified, and D. J. O'Connor, riding his first winner in Connie at 50 to 1. Those who have "followed boys," have not lost much money, but they have not made any, and this curious record simply shows the value of the percentage play at 2 to 1, as illustrated above, which has gone on winning right through this curious meeting. And this notwithstanding the fact that of the seventy-two races of the second half there were twenty-four which were half there were twenty-four which were unplayable because the odds were less

follows: Mount Cochrane 35 Shaw 37 O'Connor 38 Landry 20 Burns 28 Mounce 25 Michaels H 29 H	. W #
Shaw 37 O'Connor 38 Landry 20 Burns 28 Mounce 25	
Shaw 37 O'Connor 38 Landry 20 Burns 28 Mounce 25	
O'Connor	
Landry 20 burns 28 Mounce 25	
Burns	
Mounce	
McGinn	
Thompson	-
Beauchamp	
Ray	
Spencer	
Creamer	
Brennan	
Carson	
Finnegan	
Hueston	
Niles	
O'Connor, D 7	
Sims 8	
Wilkerson 7	
Williams	
milians	en.

This is the first time this season Shaw has been outranked.

Little definite can be said of Saratoga this year. The change in surroundings is too radical and far reaching. Hitherto it has been a meeting of small fields, four it has been a meeting of small fields, four or five horses to a race, with a corresponding low average of price against the favorite, averaging for the past five years a shade less than 4 to 5. This was due to the few high-class horses that met the many platers. This year many good stables will be represented with their best, the course has been greatly improved, the meeting will be run on a very high level, and there should be a very large gain in the price for place and third places, rendering it possible for the "across the board" player to have some little chance. For years he has had none at the "across the board" player to have some ittle chance. For years he has had none at this meeting. The percentage in other years has run 40, 40, 53, 60, 56, 57, 65, 60, 60, 58, 58, 58, 55, 55, 55, 55, 55, 52, 40, 49, 50, 50 to the close. It will be interesting to note this year if it varies from the even 42 to 39.

this year if it varies from the even 42 to 39 per cent. of the other meetings. It is not probable that it will do so.

Last year the Sheepshead Bay fall meeting showed a great falling off from the spring record, with very weak spots about the fifth and thirteenth days, as usual, and in face of the heavy runs of favorites this year, a repetition of this slump may be expected, especially if Saratoga should go the limit in percentage, as is expected. The

the limit in chart is as	per	cer	itag	е,	as is	exp	ected.	The
Aug. 250	1	0	N	1	N	2	33 per	
Aug. 27 0	1	0	1	0	1	3	41 per	cent
Aug. 28 X	ī	0	X	1	0	2	30 per	cent
Aug. 290	- i	1	T	0	1	4	45 per	cent
	Ó.	à	Ń	0	Ĩ	1	40 per	
Aug. 300	¥	ĭ	0	o	Ô	2	30 per	
Auk. 01			- 65	ö	ĭ		38 per	
Sept. 1 0	- 4		dh	Y	ō.		30 per	
Sept. 3	v	۸	an		1	- 3	40 per	
Sept. 4	1	2		2				
Sept. 5 0	0	A	1	O	ī	- 4	35 per	
Sept 6 [0	- 1	N	0	1	3	ao per	cent
Sept. 7 0	U	0	N	X	1	1	37 per	cent

The winning favorites are marked "I," those getting second at 1-2 or better "X," second at worse odds "N," and unplaced "O,"

Proverbial Slowness.

From Brooklyn Life. "Oh yes, he adores me. I've known it for a fortnight." "Then what's bothering you?"
"What's bothering me? Why, I've got to wait for him to find it out!"

HARD LOT OF WOMEN IN CHIN

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES THAT MAKE SUICIDE COMMON.

Destruction of Female Childre ather Encouraged Than Punished Occupations of the Rich and Poor.

To the foreigner, the semi-civilization China is a mass of contradictions. With their excessively formal etiquetto, the Chinese can be brutally rude; with their classic exhortations to honesty, the bribe is a potent force with the coolie and the rules the Empire, while she is reverenced and obeyed as long as she lives, yet for woman in the abstract the Chinese have little respect.

On the other hand, while crimes against their sex are usually followed by suicide, the real wife—for the fundamental law of China recognizes but one valid mar-riage—frequently induces her husband to receive into the family as his secondary wife the dissolute woman upon whom she knows he is squandering his means. This arrangement effected, the new arrival becomes the servant of the number one wife, and any children that may be born are entirely under her control.

Female children are not desired in any

Oriental country, and, as in India, Chinese wives offer sacrifices to the Goddess

Oriental country, and, as in India, Chinese wives offer sacrifices to the Goddess of Mercy that sons may be vouchsafed them. The destruction of female children is rather encouraged than punished, and among the hundreds of girls in the orphan asylum of the Franciscan nuns in Pekin the greater number who were rescued had been exposed in the streets and fields to perish.

There is one exception to the general disfavor with which girls are regarded, and this is where male children only have previously been born. When this is the case a daughter is desired, and she is apt to be very much indulged and spoiled. A girl's education is very meagre, ending at her marriage, which occurs at the age of 14 or 15, after which the cares of her household are supposed to be sufficient occupation. There have been examples, however, where ambitious and clever girls continued their studies in after years, and it is said that, in the mission schools, there are prodigies of intelligence—many of the girl students showing remarkable aptitude, strangely enough, in mathematics and the natural sciences.

When a c'ulid is born the friends and relatives are notified and gifts are presented. The sex of the child determines the value of the presents, which are of much less value should it be a daughter. Girls are taught to sew and embroider, and, among the poor, to cook, to wad the garments with cotton for winter, to remove the wadding in the spring and wash the clothing for summer. Millions of the prosents which are of much less value should it be a daughter. Girls are taught to sew and embroider, and, among the poor, to cook, to wad the garments with cotton for winter, to remove the wadding in the spring and wash the clothing for summer. Millions of the prosents is one with which they do not concern themselves. Girls also work in the fields, help gather the crope, cellect grass and weeds for fuel, rear ducks and fowls, and, of evenings, by the feeble light of a srocky oil lamp, make the cloth-soled shoes which are worn summer and winter.

Th

by the feeble light of a smoky oil lamp, make the cloth-soled shoes which are worn summer and winter.

The women of the richer classes pay much attention to their toilette painting the face with a thick, opaque coat of bismuth, tinting the cheeks and lips a vivid red with carmine. They also pay much attention to their eyebrows, which, delicately arched and pointed and shaped like the willow leaf, the Chinese cons der a mark of especial beauty. They also play upon musical instruments and as nother the days of the Arabian Nights, are entertained by, professional story tellers, readers of romance and by theatrical performances in their private theatres. They visit only on State occasions, especially at the New Year and then set out in cart or sedan chair loaded down with rich garments of silk, brocade and fur, which they must be urged to remove, one after the other, until the proper underdress is revealed. In addition to this, the woman attendant brings other garments of great richness, which are bestowed about upon chairs and stools for inspection, to be carried away again when the visitor returns home. At these ceremonious visits large quantities of teg are drunk and sweethome. At these ceremonious visits large quantities of tea are drunk and sweet-

meats consumed.

The two dreaded ordeals to which Chi-

meats consumed.

The two dreaded ordeals to which Chinese girls look forward with more or less apprehension, are foot binding and marriage. Foot binding is not so universal as is generally supposed; nor is at confined to the daughters of the higher classes. The Manchus to which race the Empress Dowager and the Court officials and the military classes belong, have never observed the senseless custom.

Poets and novelists have praised the stunted feet, comparing them to "golden lities," and the hobbling gait which follows the crippling to "the swaying of files upon their stems." It is extremely difficult for Chinese of the higher classes to find husbands for their daughters whose feet have attained the natural size. It is thought that women who desire unmaimed feet are accuated by no honorable motive; the crippling making it difficult for them to go about and keeping them more closely at home than would be the case if they had full use of the stunted members.

at home than would be the case if they had full use of the stunted members
At the same time, bound-foot women may be seen toiling in the fields, carrying heavy burdens—poor oppressed drudges, who frequently end their lives by opium, or leaping into the wells.

Marriage is wholly problematical, being arranged by the omnipresent go-between. The husband and wife do not see each other until the veil is raised, when the bride alights from her closed sedan chair and other until the veil is raised, when the bride alights from her closed sedan chair and is conducted to her chamber in the bride-groom's house. From childhood she is confronted with the possibility of lifelong unhappiness as a wife, should she fail to have a son. The life is essentially patriarchal. Daughters are expected to I ave their parents house, to return only for rare and brief visits. They cease, after marriage, to belong to their parents family, not even returning to take part in the funeral ceremonies.

Sons bring their wives home, but are assigned to separate apartments within

funeral ceremonies.

Sons bring their wives home, but are assigned to separate apartments within the common court. Over the households of daughters-in-law the mother-in-law rules with a rod of iron; the daughters-in-law are practically her servants; they are not permitted to sit or talk in her presence and must perform whatever tasks she assigns them. Love between husband and wife as it exists among Christian people is unknown in China, and it is a subject that it is not considered decorous to discuss.

A Chinese lady once asked an American why she married her husband." She replied simply: "Because I loved him," and the explanation was followed by dead silence and profound embarrassment among the Chinese matrons present.

There have been occasional examples of real attachment between husband and wife. Thus a story is told of a young man whose wife had incurred the dislike of her mother-in-law. She had been an embroiderer and her mother-in-law condemned her to make the family shoes, the soles of which are studded with heavy nails. Learning this the husband waited regularly until the mother had fallen to sleep after the final opium pipe, and made shoes all night, relieving the wife of the disagreeable labor.

There are no grounds upon which a woman may divorce her husband, but there are many—too much talking, gadding, ill-temper, indolence and countless others—for which he may send her back to her parents. If however, they refuse to receive her, he must take her back again. If a woman is driven to suicide by the cruelty of her husband or mother-in-law her family can come in a body to the husband's house and literally demolish it, and it is the unwritten law that no one must interfere with this summary act of vengeance.

and literally demolish it, and it is the un-written law that no one must interfere with this summary act of vengeance.

Suicide is common among women of all classes, and aside from grief after bereave-ment, unhappiness in marriage is the most common cause of such tragedies. Hundreds of wives, it is estimated end their lives every year in Pekin alone.

Every Home Is Bettered Intellectually through reading THE SUN and EVENING SUN "Woman's Page. Tastes are moulded and an accurate knowledge of society gained. No better papers are published.—Ade. SOME WHITTLING STUNTS.

"I suppose," said Unole Hiram, "that every small boy when he gets his first sharp knife does just what our young friend here has been doing. He gets a nice stick of soft white pine, and cuts a ball imprisoned within four corner bars; I know I did that and I have made lots of them.

"You take a squared stick of soft white pine of any dimensions, but say an inch square and four inches long, and mark off a block an inch long in the middle of its length. Then you mark off on either side of that another space of an inch, and then you proceed to dig out the wood from those spaces, through from side to side and from an sides, but carefully leaving the corners of the block untouched, for these will each become a part of the bar of that corner extending from end to end, when the middle block, of which the ball is to be made, is cut free.

"When you have cut out those spaces all clear, leaving the square block in the middle, you cut the block down rounding at the corners, cutting it into the shape of a ball as much as possible before cutting it away at the corners because it is so much easier to shape, when it is thus held, than it will be after it is loose. Only you want to be careful not to slice down through the corner pieces and so spoil the whole thing; and you want to look, out, too, not to do what our young friend here has done, and what I have often done myself, for that matter, and that is to slice down through an end of the block, cutting one of the forner pieces clear there; before you come to the rounding of the block at all.

"The rounded block cut free, you smooth it off nicely, and smooth the side pieces and onds, and there you are, a ball that couldn't have been got into this frame from the outside at all, but that is in it, all right, and that rolls freely within it from end to end.

"Sometimes a boy would make one of those with two balls in it; and I have occasionally, known a boy to make a ball in a holder like this out of hard wood, which is a triumph, for to make a good imprisoned ball of any wood is a task requiring the exercise of some skill and of very grea patience. But it is really nothing to some of the whittling stunts that, occasionally, men do aboard ship on long voyages, or on long waits in port.

"A man who was fond of whittling might, in such circumstances, take for

NERVY MAN, NERVY BEAR. Bruin Dragged Into Camp With a Rope and Finished With 13 Bullets.

From the Loui ville Courier-J. urnal. Henry A Sommers, editor of the Eliza-bethrown News, who for more than a month has been roughing it in Wyoming, has had some exciting experiences in his search for big game. The country in which he has chosen to spend his vacation is famous for

chosen to spend his vacation is famous for bears of the black and silver tip variety. More people are killed by these animals than by guns, and during the past twelve years over a dozen hunters have fallen victims to the beasts' rage. Last June Mr. Sommers was an eye witness to a remarkable battle between a man and a bear, which he describes in a letter to his paper.

"In going down the mountains on the 22d of June," writes Mr. Sommers, "I saw one of the most wonderful fights with a bear that has probably ever occurred in this part of the country. I witnessed every detail of the exciting and dangerous conflict between man and beast. The hunter, wtom I afterward met, was Mr. George Saban, one of the largest sheep owners in the State and a man who served with great gallantry with the

"He saw a bear crossing a range of low hills. He had neither gun nor knife, but with the daring spirit of the frontiersman he started in pursuit, hoping to capture the animal with an ordinary rope which hung at the pommel of his saddle. Ten times he cast that rope with a trained hand and arm. Each time it fell with perfect precision over the head of Bruin, but each tire the brute, with a movement which semed almost human, with his forepaws lifted the rope from around his neck before Saban could tighten the noose. On the eleventh cast the rope struck the bear in his open mouth

from around his neck before Saban could tighten the noose. On the eleventh cast the rope struck the bear in his open mouth and before he could get it out the knot was drawn tight at the back of his head.

"Then the real battle began. First the bear would drag the borse and then the horse would drag the bear by the rope. Then the bear would make a rush at the rider and only the finest horsemanship and a most agile broncho avoided the rush. Time and again as I witnessed these rushes I thought horse and rider would surely go down before them. I was unarmed, so could not go to his assistance, although he waved for help repeatedly. He told me afterward, "I certainly at that point would have turned the bear loose had you not seen me, but after that my pride was up and I determined to make the fight to a finish."

"The battle lasted for more than an hour gradually man and horse getting, the better of it, and Fruin was finally dragged to Saban's sheep camp, where his herder and campmover were. Saban got a Winchester rifle and commenced pumping lead into the brute. He was dismounted and had fired four shots, each one entering the head, but still the bear came on. It was intensely exciting. It looked like every minute the bear would be on the man. Saban told me at this iuncture of the fight why he acted as he did. I will quote his own lenguage.

"I was surprised that I had not killed the bear. I knew with the shots I and the other men had fired that he had twelve balls in him. mostly in the head. I waited with my gun to my shoulder as he came on. I thought I had one more load in my gun. I let him get within two feet of me with the barrel of the gun at his open mouth when I puffed the trigger. It snapped, there was no load. I had made a fatal mistake. I thought it was all up with me, I turned to run and fell. In an instant I felt the hot breath of the bear in my face."

"It was at this juncture that the other men got hold of the rope and with one tremendous pull dragged the bear from the prostrate man. In another instant

The Gang Talked Into a Hidden 'Phone.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Aig. 2.—"The nearest approach to that story about the man with the telephone in his hat which ever came under my notice," and thief Wilkie of the United Status Secretasrvice, "was the method be which a city 'ring' was broken up.

"The good residents of the city were convinced the city war ring-ridden, but were unable to obtain evidence to establish the fact. Several professional detectives were employed, but secured nothing. Finally the case was put in the hands of an amateur investigator, who soom reached the conclusion that the meetings of the 'ring' were held in the office of a lawyer who stood close to the gang. He hired an office nearby and one night, when the building was deserted, obtained entrance to the lawyer's office.

"In the centre of the office he found a large table, and on it a combination penholder and inkstand of elaborate design. Through the centre of the table directly under the inkstand he drilled a fine hole and passed through it a small wire; under the inkstand he placed a minute telephone transmitter, well set in to avoid observation. Then he ran his wire under the carpet and out the door to the next come.

"The next day as the office was about closing the amateur detective entered it and managed to tilt the inkstand on edge so the transmitter could receive the sound. That night the ring met and the members took their seats around the table. In the other room were four members of the Citizens' Committee, each with his ear glued to a receiver. That was the end of that particular ring. From the Baltimore Sun.

WEST POINTERS IN HISTORY

NEW EDITION OF GEN. CULLUM'S REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

More Than Four Thousand Officers Have Passed Through the Academy in Its Ninety-nine Years of Existence—Their Services in War and in

The will of Gen. George Washington Cullum provided a fund for the purpose of continuing a biographical register of the graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, of which three editions were prepared by himself and published during his lifetime. For each graduate the record was given from the time of his entrance into the Academy until 1890, or until his death, if it occurred before that time. A supplement continuing the records to 1900 has just been printed, under the editorship of Prof. Edward S. Holden, a graduate of the Academy.

Point and of its cadets, who are chosen from every Congress district in the United States, and this is an appropriate time to speak of some of the services of the men

States, and this is an appropriate time to speak of some of the services of the men who have been sent forth since the establiahment of the famous school.

The Military Academy was created in 1802 and up to June of the present year it has graduated 4,067 cadets. Of their services to the country in the Mexican War Gen. Winfield Scott said: "I give it as my fixed opinion that but for our graduated cadets the war between the United States and Mexico might and probably would have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns we conquered a great country and peace without the loss of a single battle or skirmish."

To the services of the graduates of the Academy, during the Civil War, history bears witness. Graduates fought on both sides of that bloody conflict, which would have quickly terminated had the loyalty of the Southern officers been on a level with their military prowess.

At the end of that struggle the record for efficiency of the graduated cadets was most brilliant. Grant. Sherman, Sheridan.

with credit. They have been Presidents, Senators, Congressmen, Bishops, Professors, railway Presidents, lawyers, men of science, farmers, preachers, missionaries—good citizens and honest men of action.

During the Civil War billions of dollars were expended under the direction of officers of the Regular army. The losses by peculation were considerably less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the money handled. The losses in the Bank of England by peculation of its employees—a selected staff of gentlemen's sons—have been considerably more than this. There has never been an institution for the handling of public money since the Pyramids were built more scrupulously honest than the army. The code of honor practised by the cadets becomes a code of honesty for the graduated officer.

The records in Gen. Cullum's register are given with Spartan brevity. There is no space for illuminating anecdotes, like that of the cavalry officer who was told that he must not attack a battery in position with his squadron—it was against the rules of the books—he couldn't possibly succeed; and who replied with childlike candor: "Succeed? Why, I've got the written order in my pocket." Or for that other young subaltern who took seven photographs on the way up San Juan Hill, or for a hundred other instances of the sort.

"He served throughout the campaign against Santiago and in Cuba from June to September, 1898, being engaged in the battle of San Juan, July 1-3 and in the siege of Santiago to the surrender July 17," is a common entry. "Served in the field against Filipino insurgents to January 1900," is another. That is all—no details—their brothers in arms know what those short entries mean. Occasionally it is easy to read between the lines:

"Forced the surrender to him, at Bazonbong, P. I., of 800 armed Filipino insurgents, his command consisting of only fifty men of the Fourth United States Cavalry: "reconnaissance duty in Cuba Sept. 4 to Oct. 16, 1898, covering 2,000 miles, during the period when Americans. Span-

gents, his command consisting of only fifty men of the Fourth United States Cavalry; "reconnaissance duty in Cuba Sept. 4 to Oct. 16, 1898, covering 2,000 miles, during the period when Americans. Spaniards and Cubans were all exercising jurisdiction in the island; "made a forced march with Troop A, 95 miles in 25 hours and 170 miles in 53½ hours, to the rescue of Troop H. Eighth Cavalry, supposed to be surrounded by Indians, November, 1890; "total distance travelled in pursuit of Indians in June and July, 1896, 960 miles; "disregarding orders to retire he placed himself in front of his men, leading a charge upon the advancing Indians, regaining the commanding position that had Just been vacated, and thus insured the safe withdrawal of the command without further loss." cated, and thus insured the safe withdrawar of the command without further loss." These are specimens selected almost at random. During the ten years 1890-99, sixteen graduates were killed in action and more than that number died of wounds. Yellow fever and typhoid did their work But in every station whether with troops

FIREWORKS FOR BLACKBIRDS.

Col. Jewell's Last Attempt to Get Rid of a Nuisence in His Trees.

Harrrord, Conn., Aug. 10.—Col. Charles A. Jewell, brother of the late Marshall Jewell, had a novel flerworks display this

A. Jewell, brother of the late Marshall Jewell, had a novel flerworks display this week for a novel purpose. The residents of Washington street, where Col. Jewell lives, have been pestered by thousands of blackbirds that roost at night in the handsome trees that line the street. Every day about sundown the birds come by hundreds from all directions and swarm upon the trees, filling the air with their unmusical calls.

All sorts of expedients had been tried to scare the birds away, but in vain. Then Col. Jewell thought of fireworks. So he treated the birds to a display of pyrotechnics last Tuesday evening.

The children in the street thought the Colonel was having another Fourth of July celebration. They enjoyed the affair greatly, and so did the birds. It is true a few blackbirds did not like the sizzing rockets and the banging crackers, and spread their wings and sailed away, temporarily at least. But these were in the minority. Most of the birds only cackled the louder and developed greater activity in flitting about the branches of the trees. The fireworks were the last resource of Col. Jewell, and he and his neighbors have about concluded to resign themselves to the nuisance.

This is the thrid summer that the birds

about concluded to resign themselves to the nuisance.

This is the thrid summer that the birds have infested Washington street. If the birds would all settle down and go to sleep at the proper time there would not be so much complaint, but they keep up their clatter all night long. Many of them seem to have bad dreams, or the restless ones jostle their neighbors too much, for their screams and quarrels are heard through the entire night. If anybody has a good blackbird exterminator to sell, he will find a customer in Col. Jewell.

LIKE A SEA OF FIRE.

Brilliant Phosphorescence in the Water Along the Pacific Coast.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. San Pedro, July 24.—For the past thre

the or skirmish.

To the services of the graduates of the Academy, during the Civil War, history bears witness. Graduates fought on both sides of that bloody conflict, which would have quickly terminated had the loyalty and the provided of the control of the co

"No serious danger is to be appreheneded on account of the presence of the phosphorescent animals in such great numbers as at present in the sea along this part of the coast. Under different conditions, however, they would undoubtedly be a menace to health. While they are not germs of a disease, still the presence of so much putrefaction caused by the death of these organisms fosters disease germs."

GEN. SAMPSON'S \$125 HAT The Valuable Piece of Headgear Worn by Our Minister to Ecuador.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer Cleveland is being honored for a new days

Cleveland is being honored for a new days with the presence of a distinguished gentleman who wears one of the most expensive hats ever worn by an American. The hat worn by the visitor is worth about four times its weight in gold.

This extremely valuable bit of headgear belongs to Gen. A. J. Sampson, a former resident of this city, now a resident of Arizona and E voy Extraordinary of the United States to Echador. He was visiting yeaterday at the home of J. M. Godman on East Prospect street, and leaves to-day for the far West, for a few days' visit in Colorado and Arizona before sailing for his post in Echador.

The hat, of which Minister Sampson is extremely proud, hangs on the rack along with other ordinary hats. The sneak thief would probably pass it by with a contemptuous sniff, but still if by chance he should appropriate it and could dispose of it at its real value in this country he would get \$125 in good American money. It is nothing more than a genuine Panama straw hat, but one of the kind that seldom reaches this country, and when it does rarely finds a purchaser on account of its high value. In order to make the hat it required thirty days of skilled labor. From the time the workman selected the straw with which to weave the hat it remaired under water until completed.

It is made so that the meshes can scarcely he distinguished and is almost as soft and delicate as the finest of slik. And yet it can he used as a football, thrown about, twisted and bent. A moment's work and it is back in its usual shape looking as though it had never left the hat box. The fercest of storms has no effect on this piece of headgear and a downpour that would make an American-made hat look sorry indeed has apparently no effect on the hat worn by Minister Sampson.

Since he has been in this country on his leave of absence Gen. Sampson has been many times offered \$150 But Gen. Sampson will not sell it, not because he feels kingly when it is resting on his head, but simply hecause, as he says, he would feel absolutely lost wi

To View Eclipses From Above the Clouds

These are specimens selected almost at random. During the ten years 1800-90, sixteen graduates were killed in action and more than that number died of wounds. Yellow fever and typhoid did their work But in every station whether with troops in the field, commanding gunboats or transports, building ports and laying mines, or administering the affairs of little principalities in Cuba or Luzon, the graduate has proved himself worthy of his alma mater. The records of Gen. Cullum's register abundantly prove it.

Splits Seconds Into Ten-Thousandths.

From the Bultimore Sun.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The University of Indiana, at Bloomington, Ind., has imported a "graphic chronometer" of such delicate a "graphic chronometer" of such delicate that it be admitted free as a philosophical or scientific instrument, and in a letter to the collector of customs at Chicago, Ill., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spalding takes occasion to say in the opinion of the Department, instruments of such delicate construction, nicety of adjustment and perfection in operation, when imported for the purpose of ation, when imported for the

WOULD KILL THE SEA LIONS

PACIFIC COAST FISHERMEN SAY THEY EAT THE SALMON.

The Government Asked to Join in the War of Extermination-Scientific New Befond the Sea Lions -Their Hald's.

Whether or not an effort shall be made to exterminate the sea lions along the Pacific coast is a question which is just now being argued. The fishermen declare that the sea lions are injuring the fisheries and in particular kill many salmon. On the other hand many naturalists and others declare emphatically that the rea lion is not guilty of the crime of fish destruction charged against him and have appealed to Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department to stop the wholesale destruction of these animals.

The controversy has been in progress for a good many years, but it is only lately that it has assumed its present acute form. Lately the fishermen of the north Pacific coast have joined their San Francisco brethren in a movement for the destruction of the sea lions, on the ground that the animals were making inroads upon the salmon along the Oregon and Washington. coast. At the last session of the Oregon Legislature a bill was passed offering a bounty of \$2.50 for each sea lion killed in. the waters of the State within a league of shore. The appropriation is not yet available, and in the meantime the fishermen have raised a fund by private subscription and have engaged men to shoot the sea lions at their breeding grounds.

The California State Board of Fish Commissioners has taken steps in the past two years to kill off a large number of the eea lions on the California coast. In a letter to the Government officials at Wash-ington Alexander T. Vogelsang, the President of the California board, has explained that it is not the intention of the board to exterminate the sea liors, but merely to kill about ten thousand of the thirty thousand which he says now invest the coast. The

which he says now invest the coast. The friends of the sea lion, on the other hand, assert that the number of animals has been greatly exaggerated, and that long before the authorities have killed the contemplated ten thousand there will not be a living sea lion on the entire coast.

One of the men who are making a spirited defence of the sea lions is Dr. C. Hart Merriam of the Department of Agriculture, The contention of Dr. Merriam that the sea lions do not live exclusively on fish is supported by the testimony of Prof. L. L. Dyche of the University of Kansas, who visited the California coast and cut open and examined the stomachs of twenty-five sea lions that had been slaughtered in the interests of fishermen. In not one was there found so much as a trace of fish. On one occasion eight sea lions that had been shot, because, according to assertions, they were caught in the act of feeding on salmon, were cut open in the presence of fishermen and not a fish scale or bone was detected.

salmon, were cut open in the presence of fishermen and not a fish scale or bone was detected.

There are two species of sea lions, the lions of the California coast being somewhat smaller than the species found in more northerly waters. Many of these sea dwellers, particularly of the larger species, are really leonine in appearance, and their majestic bearing is enhanced by their ferocity of appearance, the buildog muzzle and the hard brightness of the vicious little eyes. A well-grown bull will weigh a thousand pounds.

Almost all the hunting of the sea lion is done at long range with guns and is about as sportsmanlike as shooting the family cow would be. But occasionally an expedition goes forth to capture some of the animals for exhibition purposes. Then there is sport. The hunters usually wear bathing suits and go unshod or with rubber-soled shoes, as the clutter of soles would alarm the prey.

If they can get haif as near to the lion as the lion is to the water unouserved, the rest is easy. They fall upon the creature with rope, the him up and carry him in triumph. But if the capture is mude at the water's edge there is likely to be trouble. Even a half-grown sea lion is a hard fighter, and a particularly slippery customer. He writhes, does flip-flops, strikes out with his fins, flaps his powerful propeller, and tries to bite, but all the while he is edging nearer the water. The aim of the his fins, flaps his powerful propeller, and tries to bite, but all the while he is edging nearer the water. The aim of the hunter is to get the rope around his body; but, though they throw themselves upon him, full length a good grip is seldom gained, and still less often maintained on that slimy body. Knees and elbows are gashed and skinned against the sharp rocks; bodies are bruised from the animal's blows, and, it may be there are tooth marks to show. Finally one of two things happens, the men get their opponent wells immeshed in the rope or he gets them into the water. If the former happens, the sea lion is lugged off, still roaring; if the latter, he shakes his oppressors off, divest and is next seen wearing a sardonic smile several hundred yards out at sea.

There is little loyalty or self-sacrifice in the sea lion's make-up. The females do show some affection for the young, but, if alarmed on land the cows will instantly abandon their babies and take to the water. The cubs are fractious and savage, and the males begin early training for the great battles which will come later, when they seek to secure harems in the colony. Frequently the fights will last for days, the buils desisting now and then from sheer

seek to secure harems in the colony. Frequently the fights will last for days, the bulls desisting now and then from sheer exhaustion, only to reriew the struggle as soon as they have recovered somewhat. The defeated animals slink off to some secluded spot, as if disgraced forever. Sea gulls constitute one of the delicacies of which the sea lions are very fond, and the cunning and ingenuity displayed by the lions in capturing the birds is remarkable. The animals, after sighting a gull, will dive. Rising slowly, the lion exposes the tip of his nose and gives the water a rotary motion, as might be imparted by a fish at play. The gull, seeing this, alights to capture the supposed morsel, when the sea lion, at a bound, seizes the bird in its extended jaws and instantly devours it.

A factor which makes the present crusade

A factor which makes the present crusade against the sea lions quite expensive is found in the circumstance that there is little profit in killing the animals. They take to the water immediately upon being shot, and thus many of the carcasses are lost altogether, whereas three or four sea lions are required to produce a barrel of oil. The only market for the skins is at the glue factories.

The national Government has been drawn into the present controversy for the reason that fishermen who are conducting the warfare are indignant because the Government lighthouse reservations have not been thrown open to the slaughter. Seal Rock lighthouse, near the mouth of the Columbia River, is one of the greatest rendezvous for sea lions, and thousands of them gather there during the breeding season. If the hunters can secure permission to engage in an onslaught at this point the massacre will reach far greater proportions than it has yet attained.

From the London Answers.

From the London Answers.

The train had just recommenced its journey toward Bedale.

"What did the porter say was the next station," asked one passenger of another.
"Excuse me," said passenger No. 2, you mean what is the next station. It's still a station, you know."

"You're wrong. Is is was, but was is not necessarily is."
"Now you're getting ridiculous," said the second speaker irritably. "What was is, and what is is. Is was is, or is is was,"
"Don't be foolish! Was may be is, but is is not was. Is was was, but if was was is, was is was, isn't it; it if is is was, is n't is, or was wasn't was. If was is, was is was, isn't it; it if is is was, it therefore is was, and was was was, and is is was, and is was was, and is is was, and is is was, and is is was, and is was was, and is is was, and is was was, was, and

was is: therefore is was is, and was was was and is is was.

"Shut up, will you! I've gone by my sterion already!"
And there was silence for awhile.

Every Business Man

reads THE Sun in order to properly prepare himself for the day's duties. All news is supplied and the advertiser reaps the beneals by this association.